To-day, fair.
To-morrow, fair; light to fresh southerly winds.

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Russian Reforms Advancing-Much Bore Personal Message from King Charge of Cutting Up Body Made-Rioting and Bloodshed.

The amnesty ukase freeing political prisoners was signed, and the press censorship was abolished.

Pillage by mobs of rioters marked the fourth day of terror in Odessa, Jews being

the principal victims. The release of 350 political offenders from the citadel of Warsaw, and the fraternizing of the citizens and soldiers made a remarkable feature of the demonstra-

A mob of workingmen in Moscow attacked a procession of students, killing

Foreign residents in South Russia appealed to their ministers for protection.

Twelve persons were killed and fortyfour wounded in a conflict between Cossacks and rioters in Kieff.

Reports were received of a renewal of the Kishineff massacres.

RISHINEFF IN FLAMES.

British Consulate at Kieff Riddled with Bullets.

London, Nov. 4 .- All Russian dispatches still are suffering considerable telegraphic delay. Apparently the text of the amnesty ukase has not yet been published. It is expected that it will be to-day, but possibly its publication may be postponed until Sunday. Many correspon dents in Odessa and elsewhere report danger and difficulty attending the dispatch of their reports, and they are obliged to seek the aid and protection of the military.

"The Daily Mail's" Odessa correspondent gives a report that Kishineff has been absolutely destroyed by fire, and says that the three suburbs of Odessa-Persessyp, Zastava and Moldavanka have been completely devastated.

The Kleff correspondent of the same paper says that the British consulate has been riddled with bullets. The situation there, he adds, however, is improving, but during the riots bands of rowdies stopped everybody in carriages or afoot and compelled all to prove they were not Jews before permitting them to go on. Women's dresses were torn open to show if they were wearing crosses. The British consul was stopped by soldiers with levelled rifles, who, however, permitted the mob to wreck the house of a Nearly all the houses and shops display ikons and other Christian emblems.

A dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph" from St. Petersburg states that Prince Alexis Obolensky has been appointed to replace M. Pobiedonostseff as Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod.

"The Daily Telegraph's" Odessa correspondent

siso reports Kishineff in flames. A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from St. Petersburg, timed 9 p. m., reports the discovery of a plot to massacre the Jews in that city. It is semi-officially calculated, says the correspondent, that at least one thousand persons have been killed and ten thousand seriously wounded in the leading fifty provincial towns of Russia in the last twenty-four hours, and the death roll is still mounting.

Odessa, Nov. 3 .-- A dispatch from Kishineff

urred here. Hun-

A horrible massacre has occurred here. Hun-dreds have been killed. All the hospitals, phar-macles and hotels are full of wounded and mu-

A telegram from Nicolateff says:

The whole town is in the hands of patriotic bandits, who are devastating the Jewish houses and shops and beating Jews to death without the slightest hindrance.

The authorities here have similar news from other southern cities.

CZAR SIGNS UKASE.

Freedom of Russian Political Prisoners Ordered by Emperor.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.-The amnesty ukase, granting freedom to political prisoners, has been

INDISCRIMINATE KILLING.

Jewish Children and Old People Murdered in Kieff.

Berlin, Nov. 4 .- The "Tageblatt" prints the following dispatch from the Jewish owner of three houses in Kleff:

Anti-Jewish excesses have been raging here for three days, and all the Jewish shops and many private houses have been totally destroyed. The number of Jewish victims is large, and children and old people have been barbarously murdered, while the military and police looked on with cynical indifference. The situation is desperate.

ODESSA STUDENTS SHOT.

Railway Stations Burned and Postal Service Suspended.

London, Nov. 4 .- A special dispatch to "The Standard" from Odessa says:

Standard" from Odessa says:

Three railway stations have been burned between Odessa and Shmerinka, and the postal service has been suspended. Collisions between armed forces continued until late at night in three districts. To-day's casualities are believed to have numbered about five hundred. Among the incidents I witnessed to-day was the following: A student and a girl were driving in a droshky, the girl wearing a Red Cross armlet. Six cossacks were quietly passing when suddenly the girl fired, wounding one of them in the leg. The Cossacks replied, shooting the student dead. The girl attempted to flee, but was shot, and as she fell it could be seen that the feminine, dress masked a student.

Odessa, Nov. 3 .- On this the fourth day of terror the peaceful population is practically under a state of siege. Even the markets and restaurants are closed, and it is impossible to get bread or meat. The mob to-day pillaged a number of Jewish shops in the main streets. among others the largest wholesale grocery, that of Rabinovitch. The ricters also burned three

Commencing Sunday, November 5, the Second Impire will be a daily train, leaving New-York at 32 p. m. striving Buffalo 2010 p. m. stopping at tibany Utten. Syracuse, Rochester and Batavia. Wonderfully popular train.—Adv.

Edward.

Washington, Nov. 3.-Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, R. N., was received at the White House by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The prince was the bearer of a personal message of good will from King Edward to President Roosevelt, and was presented to the President by Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador. The presentation was made the occasion for a brill-

iant reception. To-night the British Ambassa-

their distinguished house guest, followed by a large reception and ball. Not since Prince Henry of Prussia was a guest of the German embassy at Washington has a royal visitor been the recipient of greater honors than those with which Britain's admiral prince has been welcomed to the national capital. Save for the absence of military honors the prince's entry to the capital to-day has been invested with as much ceremony as that which made memorable the greeting to the Prussian prince several years ago. This has been the busiest day he has spent since he arrived off

Annapolis on Wednesday. Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning the prince, with his personal staff and officers of his squadron, repaired aboard the Yankton, tender of the North Atlantic fleet. Captain Gherardi and Rear Admiral Evans were at the gang-Captain Gherardi escorted the prince and the commanding officers to his cabin, where they were joined by Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the second division of battleships; Rear Admiral Brownson, the commander of the new arnored cruiser division, and Captain Pillsbury. the chief of staff.

The junior officers of the prince's party were escorted to the wardroom, where they were entertained by Lieutenant Bricker, Ensign Freont and Paymaster Crapo. Half an hour later the Yankton weighed anchor, and flying the pennants of the British and American admirals, started up the harbor. The prince was the life of the party on the trip, and after a chat with his fellow flag officers joined the junior officers in the wardroom. Captain Gherardi brought his ship to anchor well up in the harbor of Annapolis about 9:30 o'clock. Admiral Evans's barge was quickly alongside and took the flag officers ashore, the junior officers landing in Captain Gherardi's launch.

Admiral Sands greeted the prince at the boat landing and escorted the party to carriages, which took them across town to the special train that was in waiting at the Baltimore and Ohio station to convey the party to Washington, reaching here at 11:34 a m.

At the railway station to receive the visitors were Mr. Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State; Captain Bromwell, military aid to the President; Lieutenant Commander Key, naval aid to the President, and the following officers of the United States navy: Captain William P. Potter, Lieutenant Commander F. L. Chapin, Lieutenant R. Z. Johnson and Lieutenant J. W. Timmons. The British Embassy was represented at the station by Walter Townley, counsellor to the embassy, and Mr. Seeds, attaché.

With the British admiral were the members of his personal staff.

The American officers who accompanied the prince to Washington from Annapolis, the rendezvous of the North Atlantic fleet and the British squadron, were Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander in chief of the North Atlantic fleet, and his staff; Rear Admiral C. H. Davis and his flag lieutenant and Rear Admiral Brownson and his flag lieutenant.

When the train arrived at the station Rear Admiral Evans came out on the observation platform of the private car and escorted Assistant Secretary Bacon and the President's aids into the car, where they met the prince. The party then left the train and entered carriages, which were driven to the British Embassy. A large crowd was assembled about the railway station awaiting the arrival of Prince Louis.

Shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon Prince Louis and Sir Mortimer Durand arrived at the White House in the Ambassador's open landau, Following in carriages were the members of the prince's staff.

The party was met at the main entrance by the President's military and naval aids and escorted to the Blue Room, where a distinguished company awaited their arrival. In a few moments the great carved wood doors swung open, and the President and Mrs. Roosevelt entered. The prince was presented by Sir Mortimer Durand, and the former immediately delivered the royal message to the President. The prince then presented the members of his staff and the commanding officers of his squadron.

Both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were markedly cordial and hearty in their welcome, the President expressing the hope that every moment of the visit of the British squadron in American waters would prove enjoyable to them. The President recalled the generous hospitality with which American naval officers are always received in British ports. The President and the prince then entered into an earnest talk about the various problems of a modern navy. The prince was impressed with the detailed and technical knowledge shown by the President in his discussion of various types of warships. The reception lasted about an hour. The guests at the reception included the Vice-President, members of the diplomatic corps, members of the Cabinet, officers of the navy and

the army and others. Secretary Bonaparte left the reception early and returned to the Navy Department to assemble the chiefs of bureaus of the department in his reception room to await the official call of the prince. They were kept waiting for more than an hour, the prince through a misunderstanding having returned to the embassy from the White House. When he finally arrived, accompanied by his personal staff, he apologized frankly to the Secretary and the chiefs of bureaus and expressed his keen regret at the incident.

The prince was considerably embarrassed by the occurrence, and Secretary Bonaparte's graceful remark that the pleasure of welcoming the distinguished visitor to the department entirely compensated for the delay was evidently

tirely compensated for the delay was evidently appreciated by the prince.

Had the weather been clear Sir Mortimer would have taken Prince Louis for a drive over the city, but a drizzling rain set in late in the afternoon and the drive was abandoned, which gave the prince several hours' rest before the claborate state diagons at which the Ambassador. laborate state dinner at which the Ambassador and Lady Durand entertained in his honor to-

Prince Louis was introduced to several hun Prince Louis was introduced to several hundred representatives of official and social Washington at the British Embassy ball to-night, and that edifice never housed a more brilliant assembly. The ball opened at 10 o'clock. Lady Durand, in receiving her guests, wore a gown of heavy gray satir with some choice lace on the bodice and many rich jewels.

Miss Durand wore a gown of pale green site.

the bodice and many rich jewels.

Miss Durand were a gown of pale green silk with garlands of tiny pink roses entwined—
English fashion—in the braids of her hair. The embassy was made more brilliant by quantities

Men Arrested Here Confess.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Boston, Nov. 3.—Following information re-ceived by long distance telephone from New-York, sent by Chief Watts of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, who saw the two prisoners captured in that city, Dr. Percy D. McLeod, of No. 187 Huntingdon-ave., was arrested on the charge of having performed the criminal operation which resulted in the death of Susanna Geary, the Cambridge chorus girl. He is also charged with having dismembered the body of dor and Lady Durand gave a state dinner to the girl, which Howard and Crawford dropped

into the harbor. Dr. McLeod was taken to Police Headquarters, in Pemberton Square, by Captain Dugan, and later to the office of District Attorney Henry J. Sughrue, who has personally taken charge of the Commonwealth's case against all the arrested men. As soon as his examination began at Police Headquarters Dr. McLeod sent for his lawyer, Charles H. Innes. The examination lasted until 5 o'clock, when Dr. McLeod was removed to the Charles-st. jail. He will probably be arraigned to-morrow that ball may be fixed. Dr. McLeod is about thirty-five years old and married. He has been a member of the

Massachusetts, Medical Society for twelve years,

and has a good reputation. Captain Dugan says that last Monday night two inspectors from Headquarters visited Dr. way to welcome the British visitors aboard. McLeod at his home and took him to the offices of Berkman, the pawnbroker who sold the sult The pawnbroker said that Dr. McLeod looked like the man who had bought the suit cases. When Chief Watts this noon told the police of Crawford's confession in New-York the physician was arrested. Captain Dugan says he has the reputation of being a "clever surgeon." In the course of the ride to Headquarters Captain Dugan says Dr. McLeod expressed the opinion that a second operation, such as was performed upon the victim to save her life, would make necessary the assistance of three or four men in addition to the operating

> Acting on the statement that the head of the victim, in her own handbag and weighted with shot, had been dropped from the East Boston ferryboat about two minutes after leaving the East Boston slip, the police are systematically dragging that portion of the harbor.

Following the arrest of Dr. McLeod, Captain Dugan sent out inspectors in search of a woman. This woman, according to the police, has been employed as a nurse at a house in Roxbury where Miss Geary was sent to recover after the operation. It is said that the nurse was present at the second operation, alleged to have been performed by Dr. McLeod, and knows the relations the doctor bore to the office where the dead girl underwent the original operation. The nurse disappeared after the first suit case was found, and efforts made to-night to find her were unavailing.

The two men arrested on Thursday for complicity in the Boston suit case mystery were examined yesterday by Chief Watts, of the Boston Bureau of Criminal Investigation, who came here early in the morning, accompanie by Superintendent Pierce of the Boston Police Department; Howard, the cabman, who drove the men to Chelsea; Joseph Berkman, the pawnbroker, who sold the suit cases; Meyer Kauffman, his clerk, and Morris Reuben, who sold another suit case. The prisoners, William Howard, alias William Hunt, a hypnotist and fortune teller, and Louis Crawford, alias Albert H. Emory, a theatrical agent, have confessed. Chief Watts after seeing the men said:

"I recognize this man Crawford and feel certain that he is the head man in the case. He was the principal at the house of Dr. Bishop, was through him I believe, that Hunt, or

Howard, was got into the case."

While Crawford admits disposing of the body, he declared, according to Inspector O'Brien, that he had nothing to do with the crime itself. Howard makes the same statement. readily identified by the pawnbrokers and

BIG "GRAFT" IN BOSTON.

Mayor Orders Investigation of Fen- Chicago University President May way Park Contracts.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Nov. 3.—A great civic scandal has been laid bare in Boston through an order by Mayor Wheldon for an investigation of the Fenway Park improvement contract. The order was issued on charges preferred by the Good Government Association, which asserts that millions have either been wasted or plundered from the city treasury by "grafters" connected with the contracts. Work which could have been done for \$550,000 is said to have actually cost aiready \$1,000,000, the difference being spent for labor and teaming not required to do the work. This is only a small part of the "graft."

MORE GRAFT UNEARTHED?

Full Price Paid for Unfinished Philadelphia Power House, 'Tis Said.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.-Continuing his investigation of the construction of certain municipal buildings, W. Bleddyn Powell, the city architect, made another report to Mayor Weaver to-day, the building under scrutiny this time being the power house on the grounds of the new Municipal Hospital.

Mr. Powell informs the Mayor that the power house is in an unfinished condition, and that Henderson & Co., the contractors, have received the full contract price for erecting the building. The amount paid was \$117,700. The architect, in his report, also states that the power house was not built according to the original plans, and that there are numerous and substantial omissions in the structure which greatly fa-

vored the contractor. We also points out that, although the building is in an uncompleted state, the former city architect Philip H. Johnson, reported that the power house was complete, and that the contractor was entitled to the final instalment of the contract price.

ENGINEER KNOCKED FROM SEAT.

Stone Fells the Driver of a Fifty-Mile-an-Hour Train.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 3.—Cornelius Van Blarcom, an engineer, while bringing the westbound
Middletown Express from Jersey City to Hackensack, was knocked unconscious by a large stone sack, was morked unconscious by a mage sack, the hitting him on the head as the train was going at a fifty-mile-an-hour clip, the blow knocking Van Blarcom from his seat. The fireman saw the engineer's seat vacant and hursed around the fre-box. He found Van Blarcom on the cab floor unconscious, with blood flowing from a gash in his right temple.
The fireman took the train to Paterson.

Nothing quite equal to the train service offered by the New York Central Lines. Twenty trains a day to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, 12 to Chicago. 6 to St. Louis, 5 to Cheinnath.—(Advt.

PRESS DECLARED FREE. WELCOMED BY PRESIDENT MOVE IN GEARY CASE. THREE BUILDINGS BURN.

Explosion in "Puck" Offices.

Most of the downtown firemen put in the hardest night's work they have done for several weeks last night when three big fires, one of them resulting fatally, taxed their ability to the utmost. The first fire, which resulted in the death of one woman and prinful, if not serious, injuries to many persons, broke out about 4 o'cleek in the five story double tenement house at No. 14 Ludlow-st. Starting in the first floor, the fire swept up the stairways and halls to the roof in a few seconds, driving the tenants to the fire escapes. The two upper floors of the building were entirely destroyed, driving eight families, who lost everything they possessed, into

The dead woman, a Mrs. Sonnenberg, was found in a rear apartment on the fourth floor, close to a window to which she had tried to drag herself. She had taken the room where she found only three days ago, and no one in the building knew anything about her.

The fire started in the flat of Mrs. Mollie Rheinffart, in the rear of the first floor. She was frying fish, and in her absence from the room the fat caught fire and flowed over onto the floor. Mrs. Rheinhart rushed to the top floor, screaming and alarming the other tenants. She was rescued by a fireman.

Only the work of Joseph P. Ryan, an elevator man in the Puck Building, at Elm and East Houston sis., a little later saved the lives of most of the girls on the seventh floor of the on that floor when they were thrown into a wild panic following an explosion in a storeroom. The girls scrambled through the windows onto the fire escapes and climbed down to the second floor, where they were unable to lower the heavy iron ladder dropping to the street.

Most of them rushed back to some higher floor. Ryan kept the elevator running and did not stop until he had got every girl who remained in the building to the first floor. There they stayed, imprisoned, listening to the frightened screams from the girls on the fire escapes. Sergeant Henry, who had heard the explosion in Police Headquarters, ran to the Puck Building and smashed in the door, releasing the girls. He then went to the second floor and released the ladder, which allowed the other girls to reach the street.

The only person seriously injured was Paul Gilhauser, an ink grinder, living at No. 2,186 8th-ave., who is now in Gouverneur Hospital, where he remained unconscious several hours from bad burns about the head and body.

One employe, Mary Toomey, living in Mottst., fell on the sidewalk after being taken from the fire escape and broke her right knee cap.

What caused the first explosion is not known, but keg after keg of benzine in the storeroom exploded in quick succession after the first explosion, which was heard for blocks. It took the firemen two hours to put out the fire, in which time about \$50,000 damage was done. At almost the same hour four alarms were

turned in in quick succession for one of the most spectacular fires seen in this city for many weeks. This fire was in a five story brick building occupied as a paper box factory by Frederick Neff at King and Greenwich sts. The building, which was owned by the Trinity Corporation, was completely destroyed. When the fire started two hundred girls and

about fifty men were at work or getting ready to leave the building. So quickly did the flames spread that less than fifty of the women had time to go down the stairs. The rest got out by the fire escapes or were carried down by the firemen. Many of them fainted and were attended by an ambulance surgeon,

The fire started from some unknown cause in the engine room. Several firemen had a narrow escape, forcing their way through the flames while their comrades covered while their companies covered them with streams from two pipes. An hour after the fre was started it was apparently under control, but without warning it blazed up again, and it was not for another hour that the firemen regained their lost ground. The loss will amount to about \$40,000.

DR. HARPER FAILING FAST

Live Only Few Weeks.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Chicago, Nov. 3.—President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago is now living on nothing but liquid foods, and to lessen the pains of the cancer his abdominal region is kept

Through all his sufferings Dr. Harper has begged his physicians to do all in their power to relieve his pain so that he might be enabled to give his attention to important business affairs of the university. While actually, it is said, executing his duties as president. Dr. Harper is falling, and, it is said, can live only

few weeks longer.

OUST PROF. MITCHELL.

Methodist Board of Bishops Refuse Plca of Boston Trustees.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.-The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church will inform the trustees of the Boston University School of Theology next Monday that their plea for the retention of Professor Hinckley G. Mitchell in the chair of Old Testament Criticism in that school cannot be granted.

This decision was taken at Washington last week, where the bishops heard intercession for Professor Mitchell by President W. H. Huntington, Dean W. D. Warren and Dr. Phillips, sec retary of the board of trustees of the Boston school. The vote of the bishops was unanimous against the continuance of Professor Mitchell in

Evidence of four students and Professor Mitchell's book, "The World Before Abraham," formed the basis of his condemnation. The case was reopened. with the result that he is again condemned, and there is no other appeal. It is stated on the best authority that a

heresy trial in Professor Mitchell's conference that of Northern New-York—may result now, and it is further said that the logical sequence of the ousting of the Boston higher critic is that of the ousting of the Boston higher critic is that Professor Terry, of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., who has written a book on "The Shortcomings of Jesus" is likely to hear from the Board of Bishops.

The bishops did not intend to make known their action until Monday, but since coming to this city to attend the meeting of the general committee of church extension the story of the

TO BUY DANIEL WEBSTER'S TOMB.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Boston, Nov. 2.—An act to acquire the cemeery in which is the tomb of Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, will be considered by the legislature at its session this winter. A plan to purchase the Daniel Webster estate at Marshfield has been balked by the owner, who wants \$100,000 for the property.

lecision has leaked out.

ANNESTY UKASE SIGNED. PRINCE LOUIS AT CAPITAL. ARREST BOSTON DOCTOR. FIREMEN HARD PRESSED. INDEPENDENTS GREET IVINS.

Woman Killed in Tenement House - Cheer His Promise of a Boss Free City---Pleased at His Confidence of Victory.

JEROME TIDE SWAMPS TAMMANY.

Applause for the District Attorney and Hearst Drives Out the Chairman of Carnegie Hall Meeting-Murphy Gives Up Kings.

An enthusiastic meeting of independents greeted William M. Ivins at Carnegie Hall last night. Mr. Ivins's declaration of his principles, especially his promise of a city administra tion free from politics and corporation control, aroused great cheering. Seth Low and General Steward L. Woodford predicted success for both Mr. Ivins and Mr. Jerome. Mr. Ivins captured a Hearst crowd in East Houston-st, before Liberty Hall, getting all

its cheers. His appearance in the hall was greeted by one of the greatest demonstrations of the campaign on the East Side. So vociferous was the cheering for Jerome and Hearst at the lawyers' McClellan ratification in Carnegie Hall that Albert Stickney, the chairman, left his seat, after vainly trying

District Attorney Jerome, before an enthusiastic audience in Columbus Hall, reiterated his belief that he would be re-elected, and declared that silence would be the greatest kindness in regard to J. W. Osborne's remarks. The Tammany campaign managers completed a postal card canvass of the city, costing

\$10,000. It showed McClellan and Ridgway third in the race in Kings and caused Murphy to order a concentration of efforts on New-York County. William R. Hearst made a tour of Staten Island, speaking in the Union Opera House at West New-Brighton and the German Club, Stapleton.

Mayor McClellan answered the Brooklyn Democracy's cry for succor, and made n speeches in that borough, urging support of the whole ticket.

REPUBLICAN CONFIDENCE OF SUCCESS GROWS.

Substantial support of William M. Ivins by the independents in the election next Tuesday was made certain by the meeting last night in Cooper Union. The character of the voters who crowded the big hall to cheer him, their unbounded enthusiasm, the keen appreciation manifested in the address of Horace White, the chairman, and in the speeches of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and General Stewart L. Woodford before the candidate appeared in the hall and the emphatic approval of the candidate's declarations of independence of bosses and of his promises to work reforms in municipal business, were proof positive that the independents are among the warmest supporters of William M. Ivins in the campaign.

It needed no prophet to tell that it would be an Ivins meeting, with no dissenting voices, when Horace E. Deming called for order promptly at 8 o'clock and read the call signed by many well known independents. Mr. Deming was interrupted only by cheers of approval, and of such interruptions there were many, before the name of Mr. Ivins was uttered. When his name was heard, Mr. Deming had to stop for a while and wait, smiling, for a further hear-When Mr. Ivins appeared on the platform, in

the middle of the meeting, the great audience was a plauding with fervor the closing words of a vigorous speech by General Woodford. sight of the candidate meeting General Woodford at the back of the platform and shaking hands with him, the independents rose as one man and shouted: "Ivins! Ivins! Ivins!"

There was a long interval of cheering before Mr. Ivins could have his say. He was obliged to pause many times in his speech to let the cheering die out before he could finish a sen-

was his apparent belief that he was as good as elected. When he spoke with confidence of what he was going to do on January 1, some restless enthusiasts raised a cry of "Three cheers for Ivins." The answering shout had hardly died, when a voice on the platform piped out:

"Happy New Year for Ivins!" The roar of laughter that followed was drowned again by applause. Mr. Ivins laughed so heartily that he forgot for a time what he had started to say.

Mr. Ivins said:

Mr. Ivins said:

It is with profound pleasure that I come before you this evening, and particularly that I come before you in this historic hall, the battleground of so many splendid fights for splendid principles. It was here that Abraham Lincoin made his first appearance in the East, and the great principles for which he fought in his day were scarcely less important than those for which the fighters for political righteousness in our day are themselves struggling. I have been here before more than once, in the great fight that was made in behalf of hallot reform which lies at the foundation of all political reform all over this country. And it was here in this hall, I believe, more than anywhere else in the United States, and here, aided by the potent voice of that most sincere of men, Henry George, that the great cause of municipal government was fought.

The battle that I am fighting now is only one more battle in the great campaign for honesty, for independence, and for efficiency in municipal affairs. The question has been asked me many times during this campaign why I accepted the nomination for the Mayoralty; why I came out of my retirement and from my profession-al life to undertake as arduous a fight as this has proven.

My friends, I will take you into my confidence was the content of the day the cher day.

came out of my retirement and from my professional life to undertake as arduous a fight as this has proven.

My friends, I will take you into my confidence and tell you why. It appeared only the other day as though this election were about to go by default. It appeared as though the administration of Tammany Hall were about to be accepted by the people for want of some one to call that administration to the bar of public opinion; point out wherein it had been defective, and asked whether or not the regime is to be continued. No one else coming forward, I saw no good reason why I should not come.

My friends, it is not of my seeking that I am here, but I have come in obedience to a call of duty. I have come here to indict the existing administration at the bar of public opinion, and I have come here, moreover, for the purpose, first of all, of ousting Tammany Hall from the government of this city. Next—and it is a point that is equally valuable—I have come here for the purpose of creating in this great city a constant and steady and well organized opposition, which shall at all times hereafter, when out of office, control the administration, in whose soever hands it may be.

There is no such thing as republican government properly administered without an opposition is active as the government itself. The two must co-exist, and I believe that it is going to be the function of Tammany Hall and the friends of Mr. Hearst to perform the role of opposition for the next four years.

LISTEN TO THE OPPOSITION.

INSTEN TO THE OPPOSITION.

That opposition I shall welcome. And, moreover, my friends, that opposition I shall carefully, honestly listen to as well, because the opposition is a part of the government. But I prefer to be in the government rather than in the opposition I am infinitely surer of the results, perfectantly when I see what results the future opposition has produced during its term of government. Now, this nomination came to me not only unsought and unsolicited, but I have taken if absolutely without a piedge. I have taken if without a penditical obligation. There is no man living tonight, and during the four years of my term there will no men live, who will own me or who can command me. I have no boss.

Much has been said in this campaign about the struggle against bonses. My friends, I am the iddest active campaigner in the war on bosses in this city to-night. I have never had one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I have never laid one: I have never followed one: I have never laid one: I

nicipal housekeeping than they have to our home housekeeping or to our domestic relations.

The man who claims the office of the city government because of his position in a State or national party, and because of that alone, and who presents his claim, to it upon that ground and that alone, will not be listened to for one moment, no matter who he may be. I shall know acthing, so far as concerns the standards to be applied in the selection and appointment of my staff and of the subordinates in the city government, so far as they are subject to appointment by me, except that of character, of fitness, of integrity, of faithfulness and of industry in the performance of the city's work. Streets are to be kept clean. What has that to do with state issues? We have got to have an ample supply of water, and that water must be pure and wholesome. What has that to do with national issues? We have got to have an ample supply of water, and that water must be pure and wholesome. What has that to do with national issues or with State Issues?

We must have our Tenement House Department properly administered, in order that human lives may be saved, and that human comfort may be secured among the poorest and the most deserving of our people. What has that to do with national politics? Our Charities Department must be administered by a man whose head is as large as his heart and whose heart is as large as the world. What place in the department has any political henchman?

Our parks must be kept up and our waterfront must be improved, our bridges must be built, our

DEMONSTRATE NON-PARTISANSHIP.

DEMONSTRATE NON-PARTISANSHIP.

I am going to begin on the first day of January to demonstrate that polity. Gentlemen, I little believed three weeks ago, when I began this fight, that by this time the people of the city would have determined who their Mayor was to be, but it is very evident that the determination has been reached. This is an enthusiastic meeting, but every other meeting that I have been to has been equally enthusiastic—not equally large, but equally earnest and equally sincere—and it is the most astonishing evidence of the existence among the people of a sincere belief that non-partisan government can be accomplished and of a willingness on the part of the people to sustain the man who they know can give it to them.

The problem, however, from the point of view of that administration of detail and of technical detail is not so easy. It is easy enough to divorce the administration from politics. It is not so easy to organize the machine of this great city in such a manner as to get absolutely the best attainable results for the least money. Nevertheless, it will be my studious effort for four years, without temptation to run away for any other office, to ecure these results.

The most complex business problem presented by any man in the world to-day is that presented by

What seemed to please the audience mightily

ing the legal conditions of government which have been provided for us in the past. We have to work under old laws, old charters, old methods, and by the time our charters and our laws have crept up with our development, by the time that we are for once abreast with the actual requirements, the im-provement takes a new start, and the growth and development continue so rapidly that we are con-stantly growing away from the methods of govern-ment which have been supplied by the experience of the past.

development continue so rapidly that we are constantly growing away from the methods of government which have been supplied by the experience of the past.

This necessitates the most thorough good relations between the municipal government and the State legislature, and in order to secure a thoroughly good machinery for government you must have for Mayor some one who will command the respect of the legislature and assist that mun by giving his administration the legislation which his experience and the experience of the administration shows to be absolutely necessary in order to secure the results desired. All other considerations anart—and if there was no other reason for my selection over either Mr. McClellan or Mr. Hearst, that reason alone would be enough—given the fact that I shall bring to this business experience and fearlessness and independence.

But as the problem becomes more and more complex, it becomes necessary to find some way of guaranteeing greater efficiency in the public service, and that can only be accomplished in one manner; namely, by the extension of our Civil Service laws to the last limit for the securing of men of capacity and character and for the elitination from the service of all other men whatever. In my judgment the Civil Service laws by law to appoint a Civil Service commission, and that commission in turn is empowered to establish regulations for admission to the service, under which none but the efficient and capable men of character may become public servante. The administration of that commission is in turn carefully watched by the State Civil Service Board. Now, if you want the perfect measure of the structure of the city of New-York you have only to sk what is the constitution of the Civil Service Commission.

McClellan And Civil Service Commission.

M'CLELLAN AND CIVIL SERVICE. M'CLELLAN AND CIVIL SERVICE.

We get the measure of Mayor McClellan's sincerity by the fact that his Civil Service Commission was an unutterable and unspeakable humbug; that he falled completely and absolutely; that it became so bad as ultimately to attract the attention of the State board, and Mayor McClellan himself had to turn out of office the very men whom he had put into office because he realized that the people would not stand the thing that he had done.

had done.

I shall seek out as Civil Service Commissioners the ablest, the most conscientious and the most devoted men I can find in this community. And I will guarantee you that the Civil Service regulations of this city will be made the most perfect in the United States. And I will guarantee you, moreover, that they will be the most rigidly enforced. This is the best pledge I can make you, and it is a pledge the performance of which will be easy.

moreover, that they will be the mass takes forced. This is the best pledge I can make you, and it is a pledge the performance of which will be easy.

There is another board in this city that is not much considered, but it may be a tremendous instrument for good government, and that is the Commissioners of Accounts. I shall be busy on the first of January receiving my friends, but by January 2 I shall have made up my mind whom my Commissioners of Accounts are to be, and the first consideration I shall give to those Commissioners of Accounts will be to find out where he got it.

I won't take about it—I will do it. And if I find that my power is not sufficient. I shall ask the assistance of the legislature to put the Mayor of this city in the position where old 'grafters' shall be punished and new "grafters" shall become impossible.

Now, in order to accomplish these results and in order to follow that up properly, it is necessary that the entire ticket should be elected in such manner as to give my independent coverament the effective control—I should say, carber, the effective control—I should say, carber, the effective control of the Board of Estimate and At nortlonment.

To-day the entire economic root of our government has been thrown down into the Board of Estimate and At nortlonment.

To-day the entire economic root of our government has been thrown down into the Board of Estimate and Apportlonment by legislation, concerning the wisdom of which I myself have some doubts, and I might as well pegin my independence here as anywhere. But the fact remains. And if you want to reserve to this city the great sources of wealth, which consist of values arising out of public franchises created by the community itself, if you wish to preserve those to the community. If you wish to preserve those to the community itself, if you wish to earlich the treasury by that means, in order that you may have better rehoois and better police, a better Fire Department and better parks, then you must see that and a proposition and be

The people who filled the great hall of Council

Continued on seventh page.